THE [Numb. 715.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, *January* 4, 1759.

THE WORLD. [N°. 143.]

I OUGHT surely to be looking up with Gratitude and Praise to the CREATOR of my Being, for having formed me of a Disposition that throws off every Particle of Spleen, and other direful Ingredients to Objects of Chearfulness and Joy, or making me to look upon their Contraries, as I do, as Shades in a Picture, which add Force to the Lights, and Beauty to the Whole. With this Happiness of Constitution, I can behold the Luxury of the Times, as giving Food and Cloathing to the Hungry and the Naked, extending our Commerce, and promoting and encouraging the Liberal Arts. I can look upon the Horrors of War, as productive of the Blessings and Enjoyments of Peace; and upon the Miseries of Mankind, which I cannot relieve, with a thankful Heart that my own Lot has been more favourable.

THERE is a Passage in that truly original Poem, called THE SPLEEN, which gives me more Pleasure almost any Thing I have read. The Passage is this:

Happy the Man, who, innocent,
Gricves not at Ills, he can't prevent;
His Skiff does with the Current glide,
Nor pushes pond'rous Things aside:
He, paddling by the Swelling Ground,
Sees, unconcern'd, Life's Tempests round,
And when he can't prevent fond Pleas
Enjoys the Follies of the Seas.

THE laughing Philosopher has always appeared to me a more eligible Character than the weeping one: But before I sit down either to laugh or cry at the Follies of Mankind, as I have publicly enlisted myself in their Service, it becomes me to administer every Thing in my Power to relieve or cure them. For this Purpose I shall here lay before my Readers some loose Hints on a Subject, which will, I hope, excite their Attention, and contribute towards the expelling from the Heart those malignant and deadly Humours, which destroy the Harmony of social Life.

IF we make Observations on human Nature, either from what we feel in ourselves, or see in others, we shall perceive that almost all the Uneasinesses of Mankind owe their Rise to Inactivity or Idleness of Body or Mind. A free and brisk Circulation of the Blood is absolutely necessary towards the creating Raptures and Good-Humour; and is the only Means of securing us from a sullen Train of idle Thoughts, which cannot fail to make us burthensome to ourselves, and dissatisfied with all about us.

PROVIDENCE has therefore wisely provided for the Generality of Mankind, by compelling them to use that Labour, which not only procures them the Necessaries of Life, but Peace and Health, to enjoy them with Delight. Nay further, we find how effectually necessary it is that the greatest Part of Mankind should be obliged to earn their Bread by Labour, from the ill Use that is almost universally made of those Riches which exempt Man from it. Even the Advantages of the best Education are generally found to be insufficient to keep us within the Limits of Reason and Moderation. How hard do the very best of Men find it, to forbear upon themselves that Abstinence or Labour, which the Narrowness of their Circumstances does not immediately compel them to! In short, nearly one in ten, who by all their Advantages of Wealth and Leisure, is made more happy in reason of himself, or more useful to Mankind? What Numbers do we daily see of such Persons, either rioting in Luxury, or sleeping in Sloth, for one who makes a proper Use of the Advantages which Riches give for the Improvement of himself, or the Happiness of others? And how many do we meet every where, for their Abuse of the Blessings of Life, dragging up an perpetual Cumbrance of Self, and all their proper Appetites of bodily Pain?

WHOEVER seriously considers this Point, will discover that Riches are by no Means such certain Blessings as the Poor imagine them to be: On the contrary, he will perceive that the common Labours and Employments of Life are much better suited to the Majority of Mankind, than Prosperity and Abundance would be without them.

IT was a merciful Sentence which the CREATOR passed on Man for his Disobedience, *By the Sweat of thy Face shalt thou eat thy Bread*; for in the Punishment itself he stands indebted for Health, Strength, and all the Enjoyments of Life. That the first Paradise was forfeited for his Transgression, yet by the Penalty inflicted for that Transgression, this Earth is made into a Paradise again, in the beautiful Fields and Gardens which we daily see produced by the Labour of Man. And though the Ground was pronounced cursed for his Disobedience, yet is that Curse so ordered, as to be the Punishment, chiefly and almost solely of those, who by Intemperance or Sloth, inflict it upon themselves.

EVEN from the Wants and Weaknesses of Mankind, are the Bonds of mutual Support and Affection derived. The Necessities of each, which no Man of himself can sufficiently supply, compel him to contribute towards the Benefit of others; and while he labours only for his own Advantage, he is promoting the universal Good of all around him.

HEALTH is the Thing that every one wishes to enjoy; but the Medicines are so unreasonable, as to desire to purchase it at a cheaper Rate than it is to be obtained. The Countenance of it is only to be secured by Exercise or Labour. But the Misfortune is, that the Poor are too apt to overlook their own Enjoyments, and to view with Envy the Ease and Affluence of their Superiors, not considering that the usual Attendants upon great Fortunes are Anxiety and Disease.

IF it be true, that those Persons are the happiest, who have the fewest Wants, the rich Man is more the Object of Compassion than Envy. However moderate his Inclinations may be, the Custom of the World lays him under a Kind of Necessity of living up to his Fortune. He must be surrounded by a noble Train of Servants; his Appetite must be pulled with Dainty, and his Person attended by Crowds. He must give up the Pleasures and Endearments of domestic Life, to be the Slave of Form and Fashion. Or if the Goodness of his Heart should incline him to Acts of Humanity and Benevolence, he will learn the frequent Mortifications of seeing his Charities ill bestowed, and by his Inability to relieve all, the constant one of making more Enemies by his Refusals, than Friends by his Benefactions. If we add to these Considerations a Truth, which I believe few Persons will dispute, namely, that the greatest Fortunes, by adding to the Wants of their Possessors, usually render them the most wretched of Men, we shall find Greatness and Happiness to be at a wide Distance from one another. If we carry our Enquiries still higher, if we examine into the State of a King; and even enthrone him, like the wise, in the Hearts of his People; if the Life of a Father be a Life of Care and Anxiety, so he that is Father of a People is a Pre-eminence so to be honoured, but not envied.

THE Happiness of Life is, I believe, generally to be found in those Stations, which neither wholly publick Men to Labours, nor absolutely exempt them from it. Power is the Parent of Disquietude, Ambition of Disappointment, and Riches of Diseases.

I WILL conclude these Reflections with the following Fable.

"LABOUR, the Offspring of WANT, and the Mother of HEALTH and CONTENTMENT, lived in a cottage her own Daughters to a private Cottage by the Side of a Hill, at a great Distance from a Town. They were usually accompanied with "the Graces, and had hardly any better Company "than the neighbouring Villagers: But having a "Desire of seeing the World, they forsook their "Companions and Habitation, and determined "to travel. LABOUR went soberly along the "Road, with HEALTH on her right Hand, who "by the Sprightliness of her Conversation, and "Scraps of Chearfulness and Joy, softened the "Toil of the Way, while CONTENTMENT went "smiling on the Left, supporting the Steps of her "Mother, and by her perpetual Good-Humour, "encreasing the Vivacity of her Sister.

"In this Manner they travelled over Forests, "and through Towns and Villages, till at last "they arrived at the Capital of the Kingdom. "At their Entrance into the great City, the Mo-"ther enjoined her Daughters never to lose Sight "of her; for it was the Will of Jupiter, she said, "that their Separation should be attended with "the utter Ruin of all three. But HEALTH was "of too gay a Disposition to regard the Counsels "of LABOUR: She suffered herself to be de-"bauched by INTEMPERANCE, and at last died "in Child-Birth of DISEASE. CONTENTMENT, "in the Absence of her Sister, gave herself up to "the Enticements of SLOTH, and was never heard "of after: While LABOUR, who could have no "Enjoyment without her Daughters, went every "where in Search of them, till she was at last "seized by LASSITUDE in her Way, and died "in Misery."

In the SCOTS MAGAZINE *for* August, 1758, *is the following List of Deaths, viz.*

JULY 28.

AT Venice, aged 90, the Priestess Victoria Barbarigo, Dowager of John Baptist Recanonico, Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, and Patrician of Venice; and Mother of the new Pope.

August 1. At Conche, a Village in the Diocese of Mende, France, aged near 115, Florette Rose, Widow of James Gaies, who died last Year at the Age of 114. They were married soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, lived together 70 Years, and had 18 Children, of which 14 are alive. Gaies distinguished himself among the French Rebels, known by the Name of Camisars. He first smoaked himself in Joannes, and fought under him at the Battle of Chasdemargue. He afterwards quitted Joannes, and followed Roland; who having got good Quarters of his Talents, gave him the Command of his Men. He was with Roland at Florensac, where the Regiment of Champagne was so roughly handled; and also accompanied him to Mr. Villars, with whom he advised him to make his Peace separately.

At Meath, in Ireland, aged 124, Patrick Obrian, a Carpenter. He followed that Business as a Journeyman till within one Year of his Death, and would frequently walk a Mile or two to his Work, and perform it as well as most Men. He had the Appearance of a Man not above 60 till the Day of his Death, and made it a Maxim, never to drink Spirituous Liquors, and often the first 100 Years of his Life, when his Wife used to scold, Summer or Winter, use to make good Use of the Drought of Beer, or Whitney, if he could get it.

Sept. 21. At Arras, in the Diocese of Nismes, France, in the 108th Year of his Age, Mr. Antoine Mandon of that Parish. He took little Delight in the nicer Higher Fare. All his Parishioners were sent for to his House, and all of them entertained by him. He entertained Men till within two Days of his Death, when gradually declining in his Body, and thought it little of being any longer, he took leave of his Friends, and composed himself for Death, which was prevented by any Illness. He bore all he had to the Poor, and charged his Successor to distribute it chiefly among the Sick.

Those

There is a Maid-Servant in his House who is 104 Years of Age, and had lived in his Family all her Life. [*Perhaps the eldest* MAID *in Christendom.*]

28. At Woodbay, near Epsom in Surrey, Lady Baltimore, Wife of the present Lord, and Sister to the Duke of Bridgewater.

20. At his Seat at Eastcourt, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire, in the 80th Year of his Age, Giles Earle, Esq: He represented Malmesbury twenty Years in Parliament, and had been a Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth, a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, and one of the Lords of the Treasury.

22. At Scrabby, in the County of Cavan, Ireland, aged 101, Mr. John Sloane. He served at the Siege of Londonderry, and as Lieutenant of Horse under King William in all his Wars; could read without Spectacles, and retained his Senses perfect to the Day of his Death. He was never bled or took Physic.

24. At Poplar, aged 102 Years and 6 Days, James Graham. He had been Gunner of a Man of War in the Reign of King James II.

Sept. 2. At Glack, in the 93d Year of his Age, John Elphinston, of that Ilk, Esq; He retained his Memory and Senses to the last.

In the Parish of Dull, Perthshire, aged 105, Janet Stewart, Widow of Alexander Menzies. She retained her Judgment and Senses to the last. Her Great-great-grand-child died some Years ago.

In the Parish of Bale, near Norwich, in the 104th Year of her Age, Elizabeth Harrison, Widow. She retained her Senses to the last, and could read the smallest Print without Spectacles within a Week of her Death.

At Bourdeaux, in the 110th Year of his Age, John Dartel, a Peasant. He followed the Trade of a Gardener till he was 84, when he became blind, and was obliged to live on Alms twenty-two Years. At the End of this Term, his Blindness appearing to be occasioned by two Cataracts, he underwent the Operation, and recovered his Sight, at the Age of 106, and saw perfectly well to the Hour of his Death. The singular good Life and Deportment of this old Man having reached the Ears of the Duchess de Luynes, one of the Ladies of Honour to the Queen of France, she procured him an Annuity of 400 Livres, which was paid him three or four Years before his Death. He enjoyed a found Mind and Memory to the last Moment; and his Funeral was attended by a very great Concourse of People.

DIRECTIONS

For making INDICO, *communicated to the Inhabitants of* South-Carolina, *by Monsieur* Sherroc, *a Native of* Martinico, *&c.*

AS it is necessary that Husbandmen should be acquainted with the properest Soil therefor, I shall begin with it first, and so proceed from one Operation to another, till the Whole be compleated. Let the Ground you make Choice of for your Field, be as plain as possible, without any Hills or Rising, and of a light black Soil pretty deep, neither too moist nor dry, in a clear open Place, and pretty airy, because Nature in this, as well as almost all other Plants, performs her Work the more quick and vigorous with the Assistance of Air.

When the industrious Planter has furnished himself with such a Soil, and thus situated, let him, in the Month of *October* or any other Full Month, (while the Bosoms of the Earth is open and not frozen) plow his Ground very well, and then let it lie fallow till the Spring of the Year; and then, as soon as the Earth is open, plow it over again at least twice or thrice cross ways; after which, let him, with Harrows or other Instruments for that Purpose, break the Clods as fine as may be, about the Depth of six Inches beneath the Surface of the Earth (altho' the Trenches in which it is planted need not be above half that Depth, as you'll find hereafter); yet as the Looseness of the Earth under the Seed, causes it to take the better Root, so it likewise quickens the Growth thereof surprizingly, as you'll find in the Operation; but you'll be under an absolute Necessity thus to loosen the Ground especially if the Land lie stiff, as it can't be expected that every Man can furnish himself with such Land as is before described. When your Field is thus prepared, take some Instrument of an angular Form, such as will just carry the Furrow above two or three Inches beneath the Face of the Earth, draw the Ground over in long Trenches or Furrows about 18 Inches asunder, extending themselves from the South to the North, so that the South Wind, which is most predominant here in the Spring Time of the Year, may have a clear Passage through the Plants, thereby affording them great Nourishment. The Time of Year for sowing the Seed in *South-Carolina* is in the Beginning of *April*; but I imagine that the last of *May* will be full soon here, by Reason of the Coldness of the Climate. You must observe to sow the Seed about the Thickness of *English* Pease, otherwise if you sow it too thick, it will choak and dwindle to nothing, by Reason that the Plant extends it's Branches to a great Distance from the main Stalk, and thereby you'll lose a great Part of the Substance, which is contained in a great Measure in the Branches, as well as the Leaves.

The next Thing I present to the Planter is the Nature of the Growth of the Plant, and the Time for Cutting. As you must plant about the last of *May*, the Plant, by Reason of it's spontaneous Growth, will be at it's Maturity about the Middle of *July*, or the latter End at farthest; and you'll see by the Colour of the Plant, which is of a lively Sea Green, the properest Time to cut it; but however, if you should not be judge enough to distinguish by the Colour, not being used to such Cultivations, you'll be sure to cut it as soon as you perceive the Bud put forth, before it begins to bloom; but let your Time of cutting be either in the Evening, or so early in the Morning, that you may get it into the Vats before the Sun comes to scorch or wither the Plant, otherwise the Skin of the Plant will be so toughened, that the Particles of Indico being locked up within that, it cannot be extracted therefrom by any Art.

The next Thing I proposed to give a Description of was the Vats, which the Artist will observe as follows; the Place to be pitched upon for that Purpose, is on the Declivity of a Hill, where the Sun indulgently pours his warm Rays, near which Place must be a standing Pool of Water, which has been thoroughly softened by the Sun, for the softer the Water is the easier the Extraction will prove. Near the Top of the Ascent, place to the first Vat or Steeper, another in Form not much unlike a Tanner's; but in such a Position, that the Top of the second Vat or Battery, may not exceed the Superficies of the Bottom of the Steeper, in the End of which, as near as may be the Bottom, must be bored a large Hole, for the Evacuation of the Water out of the Steeper into the Battery, after the Plant has been soaked therein; on each Side of the Battery, must be framed in a Post of the Bigness of about four Inches Square, opposite each other, on the Top of which must be placed a Piece of Timber, not unlike a Windlass, with an Axis fixed in each Post for it to turn upon, across the Middle of which must be fixed, by an Iron Pin, a Brake, in Form like a Pump-Brake, but somewhat longer; at the farthest End of which, opposite the Handle, is to be fixed a Spear, in Form like the Spear of a Ship's Pump, and at the lower End thereof, a Bucket must be fixed, about 18 Inches long, a Foot Square at the Top, and about 3 Inches Square at Bottom, but no Bottom; in the Sides of which must be bored through with several Auger-Holes, about the Bigness of an Inch Diameter. The Vats thus fixed, I next proceed to give an Account of the Working the Indico, after it has been cut down in the Manner before directed. You must fill your Steeper about Half full of Pond Water, and then lay the Plant therein, till you have filled the Vat as full as possible, by pressing it down so that the Water does not run over, and then lay Weights on it, to prevent its rising in the Fermentation; when the Plant has steeped about eight Hours, then strip all the Substance thereof, into the Steeper, and throw the Stalks away, after which let the Water in the Vat, and the Indico be so blended together, by stirring, that neither be predominant; and then take out your Plug, and draw the Water off into the Battery, and immediately, before it hath Time to settle, fall to beating it, by plunging the aforesaid Bucket up and down in it incessantly for the Space of three or four Hours, by which Time there will arise a great Froth or Head, on Sight of which you must immediately leave off, and apply a little Oil thereon, by sprinkling it from off of the Top of a Feather prepared for that Purpose, which will instantly lay the Froth, and then you'll see by the bright Azure Colour of the Water, that your Indico lies in a fair Way for Separation, to perfect which, you must throw into the Battery about a small Tea-Cup full of Lime Water, but be sure don't exceed that Quantity, lest you scorch the Indico and spoil it. When the Lime Water has been in about a Quarter of an Hour, you'll see the Particles of Indico separate from the Water in small Globular Parts, about the Bigness of large Pins Heads; after that don't stir it for an Hour, by which Time the Indico will be settled to the Bottom of the Battery, then gently draw off the Water from the Top, which will be right clear, and the Indico left in the Bottom, in Consistence and Substance not unlike Mouth Mud; there let it be expelled to the Face of the Sun for the Space of Twenty four Hours, in which Time it will be incorporate, that it will bear handling, then take it out with South Wooden Shovels, and put it into Canvas or Flannel Bags prepared on Purpose, in Shape like a Sugar-Loaf reversed, which must be hung up on Poles in the Sun, and Tubs or Vessels set under to catch what drops from the Bags the first Day; after which the Water will be clear; when it has hanged in the Bags about three Days, (being taken in of Nights to prevent the Dew falling on it) you may take it out of the Bags, it then being of the Consistence of stiff Soap, and put it into Boxes about a Foot square, and an Inch deep, by spreading it with a round Knife or Trowel, and let it stand exposed to the Sun about a Day, by which Time it will be pretty hard, then take a sharp Knife and cut it to the Bottom of the Boxes, so that the Cuts intersect each other at about an Inch Distance square, then let it lie in the Sun another Day, which will cause it to shrink, and so harden it that you may take it out in your Hands, then lay it on Scaffolds, and dry in the Sun till it becomes as hard as a Brick, which will be in a few Days, after which break it with a Hammer, part it into Cakes, export it to *Great Britain*, and in Return you'll receive the Reward of all your Labour, accompanied with his Majesty's Gracious Bounty, in that dazzling Ore, which is the Idol of all Mankind, and the great God for which they labour.

A BATCHELOR's *Address, or Proposals to the* MAIDENS.

YE *Maidi*, whom Nature meant for *Mothers*,
Some fair, some brown, and browner others,
From Fifteen up to Five and Twenty,
(Of those above there's always plenty)
She who these Virtues shall inherit,
A *Batchelor* wou'd strive to merit.

Let her have given her Heart to no Man,
(Who without Heart would take a Woman?)
Not a mere Wit, or perfect Beauty,
Or who knows all Things but her Duty,
Who never learnt the Art of Schooling,
Untainted with the Itch of Ruling,
Who not abroad, nor yet in his Dones,
Will deign to teach her Husband Wisdom;
Who thinks the Marriage State commodious,
Yet deems the Name of Husband odious,
Whom nothing but Extremes can bigt,
Who's always wild, or madly pious;
Still furnishing the Scandal-scrapers,
Or eaten up with Spleen and Vapours.

No, let her be of equal Temper,
A Kind of an *eadem semper*;
Of sprightly Wit, unstain'd with Satyr,
And always mingled with Good-Nature;
Of sober Sense, and humble Mind,
Whom Vanity has never blinded,
Unhurt by Pride, unstain'd by Passion,
And unseduc'd by giddy Fashion;
Who deems it Folly beyond Measure,
To spend her Life in Search of Pleasure;
Still suits her Pleasures to her Station,
And governs all by Moderation.
Who with the Gay can sometimes mingle,
Yet keep her Heart and Conscience single;
And wishes, when from Crouds retiring,
For Joys of calmer Scenes inspiring.

If she can love, sincere and tender,
A *Batchelor*, not far from Thirty,
Who boasts of nothing more than common,
Suffice it, he may please a Woman;
An honest Heart is all which boasts
And all the Pride he would advance,
In Person plain, but not deformed,
The' truly, fortune has not smiled
Of Fortune, from his Sire descended,
Enough to make him independent;
To higher Honours not pretending,
Than those of humble Nature's lending,
Who aims but at a living Genius,
Above Contempt, below Ambition,
If he will take, without Objection,
The Man, with all his Imperfections,
Of Merit, Person, Fortune, Station,
Before all others in the Nation;
And not dislike a loving Honey,
Tho' long and lank, and has no money;
I'll fly to find the lovely Creature,
And joy in *Hymen's* Bands to meet her.

Cygnus.

From the Boston Gazette of Sept. 1758.

As many People are unacquainted with the Family of the late brave Lord Viscount Howe, the following Advertisement may inform them, that he left two Brothers, the Commodore, now Lord Howe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Howe, at present with his Regiment at Cape-Breton. The extraordinary an Address from the Mother of these truly noble Brothers, must strike every one with mingled Grief and Pleasure, and no doubt will have a due Effect upon the Persons to whom it is addressed.

To the Gentlemen Clergy, Freeholders, and Burgesses of the Town and County of the Town of NOTTINGHAM.

As Lord Howe is now absent upon the public Service, and Lieutenant-Colonel Howe is with his Regiment at Louisbourg, it rests upon me to beg the Favour of your Votes and Interests, that Lieutenant-Colonel Howe may supply the Place of his late Brother as your Representative in Parliament.

Permit me, therefore, to implore the Protection of every one of you, as the Mother of him, whose Life has been lost in the Service of his Country.

CHARLOTTE HOWE.

Extract of a Letter from Brussels, September 13.

WHILST the Ministry at Versailles pretended Ignorance of the Loss of Cape-Breton, the People did not cease to make many Reflections and murmur against several Things. A Mandate of the Bishop of Toul is handed about in Paris, which is doubtless apocryphal. There are very singular Strokes in it, some of which are these: "The Anger of the Lord is kindled, my beloved Brethren, and the Evils you suffer at this Day are evident Proofs of God's Wrath. Your Fortunes have been long exhausted by the Exactions of the Farmers [of the Revenue]; your Commerce enervated by successive Misfortunes; your Privileges abolished, contrary to the Faith of Treaties; your Lands laid desolate by Poverty and Disease; your Harvests ready to perish by Inundations; your Labours in the Field daily disturbed and interrupted without any Necessity arising from the public Good, and most commonly to serve private Interest; your Fields become Barren and Useless, even in a Time of Peace; your Labour illegally commanded by Avarice; your Families leaving their Country in Despair, to avoid the Yoke of Oppression; Prisons shamefully broke open on the Crucifixion Day of our Saviour, to drag out innocent Persons and send them into Slavery; an Argot Senate daily contemned by the haughty Despotism of the Author of your Calamities; Judges at one Time humbled and depreciated by the Force of an abused Power, at other Times proscribed and dispersed by Revenge and Injustice; the Laws overturned, and reduced to a melancholy Silence; the Justice and Religion of an equitable Ahasuerus hourly imposed upon by the Deceit and Wiles of a perfidious and haughty Haman; a Morocco in short, on the Point of becoming the Victim of Hatred and Rage, for refusing to bend the Knee to the Destroyer of the Nation.

"Such, my beloved Brethren, is the affecting Picture which your distressed Country offers to your weeping Eyes."

NEW-YORK, *December 18.*

The following Letter was sent by Monsieur Chatelleau, to his Consorts in St. Malo, as mentioned in our last.

Messieurs Erdow, Blevin, and Deslandrais Salivre, Merchants, at St. Malo.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this Opportunity to let you hear from me, by a Dutch Snow bound from Curacoa to Amsterdam, which has been taken by a Privateer in New-York, out of which Hands I delivered it; and as I was desirous of accompanying you a few Days, I would not have sent away this Vessel, but I have other Conveyances, which you'll find enclosed. By which you'll be able to come at Me, in Case he [illegible] be liable to any bad Consequences. I should be sorry; another Reason for this Behaviour, you having no Officers to put on board to conduct me to Port. As soon as I have [illegible] Mr. Mace, Mr. De Rose, and my Interpreter Mr. Da Chesne, [illegible] Mr. Lablee, and the third is Mr. Debar, who I took in the Victory; the first and last Ballast, but there is on board her about 30001. Sterling, in Cloths and Woollens; the second is loaded with Flour and Bread, and the third is a Sloop loaded with Rum and Melasses. Hitherto Prizes have the good Fortune to arrive safe; I hope they'll meet about 20 or 25000 Livres at Brest. I have dispatched the last the 25th past; I likewise hope they are arrived at present. I have taken since my Cruise 17 Englishmen, of which Number I have sent away three, ransomed seven, and some six, and one that was loaded with Salt I have sent away with all the Prisoners. It's a Disadvantage to me and them concerned. I had not Three Hundred Men and a great Number of Officers; for I should have rendered great Profit to you and Honour to myself. I have met the Guarda Costa twice; she is a Vessel of 22 Guns on one Deck, and 8 on her Quarter-Deck, but as we sail better than she, I would not engage her, fearing some unlucky Shot might oblige me to quit my Cruise. I have sacrificed my Honour, Gentlemen, to your Interest, and be assured I have nothing in View but the Service of the Concerned. If I had Three Hundred Men I should have been in Philadelphia River, to pick and choose my Prizes; there are many to be taken, but of little Value, as the seven I have ransomed amount but to 3400 l. Sterling, of which 3000 is to be paid at Cape-François or at St. Malo: I rather choose to make them payable at the Cape, as those are People that have no Correspondence in France; besides that the Cash being at the Cape, an Advantage may be made thereby, imploying it in Produce, and if only the Exchange should be gained thereon, it will give a Profit. I have on board of my Ship, the following Merchandize, which I have taken out of the Prizes burnt, 160 Barrels of Pitch, 75 Barrels of Pork, 50 Quintals of Bread, 60 Barrels of Flour, and six Boxes of Soap; which is very little, but I have taken all I could. If the Prizes are not better it is not my Fault, for they have given us as much Trouble as if they had been valuable. I must tell you, Gentlemen, that in a few Days I think to go to St. Domingo, and shall endeavour in my Passage for your Interest. I am extremely well satisfied with the Ship, but we are very Foul; the first calm Day I think to give her a Heal and clean her a little. I hope you have received my Letter from Quebec, by which you'll see we parted the 15th, and that I shunned French and English Men of War; I found at Cape-Porcair six English Men of War, two more the next Day at Cape Ray, which alarmed me so much that I did not chase the Devil had carried them away, though my Ship ran 12 or 13 Knots with ease. I hope I shall hear from you at my Arrival at St. Domingo, and I hope you have approved of the Scheme I sent you from Quebec, for that will double your Stock. I conclude, wishing you Health, all our Gentlemen are well, and salute you; our Crew are hearty and well, notwithstanding they begin to be hatrassed with the Cruise, and I have been obliged to put them to Allowance of Water, being short in that Article.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient,

On board the Pilote Edouard, CHATELEAU.

29th January 1758, *in Lat.* 38 : 30 : 25 *Leagues off the Capes of Delaware.*

Tuesday Afternoon his Excellency the Honourable FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq; Governor in Chief of the Province of New-Jersey, arrived in Town from his Seat at Amboy.

The same Evening arrived here from Boston by Land, his Excellency JEFFRY AMHERST, Esq; Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North-America. He was accompanied by his Brother Colonel Amherst, Col. Townshend, and several other Gentlemen of the Army. They were all honoured by the Discharge of the Artillery on Fort-George next Morning.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 4.

Friday last came to Town, from *London*, but last from *Cowes*, Mr. ROBERT SWAN, of this Place, Merchant.

Mr. SWAN likewise in the *Patuxent*, to the Snow *Wally*, Capt. *Samuel Patterson*, who had a Weekes Passage; and informed us, that on the 29th of November, they spoke with Capt. *Francis Lemaster*, about 240 Leagues from our Capes, all well, in a large Letter of Marque, from *Liverpool* for this Place, with a valuable Cargo of Goods; and that Capt. *Lemaster* had taken a Prize, which he sent

Since the above, we have an Account, by a Master of a Vessel, that he spoke with Seven Sail of Men of War, who were on the Sea Side to the Eastward, who told him they had been in a large Letter of Marque, mounting 18 Guns, worth 20,000 l. from *Liverpool* for *Maryland*, by Monf. *Chatelleau*, (who had just before taken a large *West-India Man*, loaded with Rum;) and there is great Reason to fear it was Capt. *Lemaster*.

Tuesday Evening last Died, after Five Hours Illness, aged 58, Mrs. ELIZABETH M'LEOD, Widow; who for many Years kept a reputable and well-frequented Tavern in this City. She often extended her Charity to the Poor and Distressed, and had many other good Qualities.

Last Week the Honourable DANIEL DULANY, Esq; one of his Lordship's Council, received his Commission appointing him sole COMMISSARY-GENERAL of this Province, in the Room of the Honourable BENJAMIN TASKER, Esq; who has resign'd that Office.

[We Martily greet our Readers with the Compliments of the Season.]

WHEREAS an evil Report has passed thro' several Hands (and at last by a diligent Enquiry centers in one *Eleanor Pratt*, a Pensioner of *Prince-George's* County), to the Prejudice of the Character of the Subscriber, That he, under the Name of Mr. *Nathaniel Magruder* had engaged, at *Upper-Marlborough*, to procure One Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco for Mr. *Nicholas Maccubbin*; and that in Consequence of which Promise, Mr. *Maccubbin* had hired a Sloop for the Conveyance of it to *Annapolis*: but being disappointed, was determined to expose him: That there is no Foundation for the above scandalous Lie, the following Testimony, given by Mr. *Maccubbin*, will sufficiently convince the Public.

BASIL MAGRUDER.

MR. Basil Magruder *informs me, that a Story prevails in* Prince George's, *and some other Counties, that said* Magruder *had sold me a Quantity of Tobacco; I do hereby certify, I never sold any such Thing, or treated with* Mr. Magruder *for Tobacco or any Thing else; and in short, I have no Acquaintance with the Gentleman; nor do I remember I ever changed a Word with him before this Day about any Manner of Business whatever, nor have I been at* Upper-Marlborough *these Five Years.*

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, Aug. 21, 1758.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's Plantation, at *Linganore*, in *Frederick* County, some Time last Summer,

A black Cow, with a white Face, and some other white about her, she is mark'd either with a Crop in one Ear, and two under Cuts in the other, or two under Cuts in both Ears.

And, a Brindle Bull, mark'd with two under Cuts in each Ear, has a white Face, and some other white about him.

Strayed from the same Plantation in *April* last, Five Ewes and a Ram Lamb; the Ewes have two under Cuts in one Ear, and a Crop in the other; the Lamb unmark'd.

Whoever secures the said Cattle, so that the Subscriber may get them again, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and for the Sheep Five Shillings.

JOHN HAMMOND.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Richard Wells*, in *Frederick* County, near the Head of *Little Pipe Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horse, his but one Eye, branded on the near Buttock S O, and on the off Buttock thus LH

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Charles Cheney*, living in *Frederick* County, near *Seneca*, taken up as a Stray, a Brown Mare, with a white Star in her Forehead, and about 5 Years old; but to neither docked nor branded.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is on the Plantation of Captain *John Howard*, near *Jones*, taken up as a Stray, a small Dark colour'd Mare, with a bob Tail, her hind Feet are white, she has a narrow Blaze in her Face, and is bred on one of her Shoulders impossibly.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE*)*

THE *MARYLAND* ALMANACK for the Year 1759.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *Thomas Caſſell*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, an old middle-ſiz'd Grey Horſe, has one Glaſs Eye, and a Slit in his Ear.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Hillary Lyles*, in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Black Mare, unbroke; ſhe has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, and is branded imperfectly on the near Buttock.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Ignatius Doyne*, in *Charles* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-ſiz'd Dark Bay Gelding, branded on the near Thigh HP (join'd in one) and on the Shoulder P, he trots and gallops well, has a bob Tail, and is about 5 Years old.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

JACOB LUSBY,

(Who keeps FERRY *at* South *River, where his late Father lived)*

HEREBY gives Notice, That he now keeps TAVERN, where all Gentlemen Travellers and Others may depend on meeting with good Accommodations, and kind Uſage, from

Their humble Servant,

JACOB LUSBY.

WHEREAS little or no Regard hath been paid to my Advertiſement in ſeveral Weeks Gazettes, relating to the Debts due to the Eſtate of my late Huſband *John Raitt*; I once more give this friendly Notice to all whom it may concern, that unleſs they come and ſettle their reſpective Accounts by the Tenth of *January*, they may depend on being ſued to *March* Court next without Exception. ANNE RAITT, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. Rum, Sugar, Salt, and Melaſſes, retailed at my Store.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber's Plantation, in *Prince-George's* County, Four Steers, 4 or 5 Years old, branded on the Buttocks B T, but not diſtinct; they may be alſo marked in the Ears.

Strayed from the ſame Place, a Heifer branded on the Horns S O.

Whoever will give Information, ſo as that the ſaid Cattle may be got again, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward for each.

B. TASKER, junior.

Upper-Marlborough, December 4, 1758.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber on Friday Night laſt, Two large Silver Table Spoons, Twelve Tea Spoons, One Tea Spoon (the Handle of it is a Marrow Spoon) and a Cream-Pot, quite plain, and not very large. One of the Table Spoons is mark'd with M T, and the other (and Eight of the Tea Spoons) mark'd B E, and Four of the Tea Spoons are mark'd M A. There was Stolen at the ſame Time a Tea Strainer, which has no Mark.

If they ſhould be offered to Sale, it is deſired they may be ſtopped. And whoever will ſecure them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward; and for the Diſcovery of the Thief, One Piſtole more.

BENJAMIN BROOKES.

On Monday the 21ſt Day of May *next, the Subſcribers will ſell to the Higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Mr.* William Brown, *at* London-Town,

ABOUT 250 Acres of LAND, lying very near *London-Town*, the Land being Part of the Eſtate of Mr. *William Penn*, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed. For Title, enquire of the Subſcribers.

JAMES MOSAT,
JAMES DICK,
JAMES MICHAELSON, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL valuable Tracts of LAND, lying in the lower Part of *Frederick* County, well Water'd, Timber'd, and plenty of good Meadow Ground; for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or heavy Tobacco. For farther Particulars enquire of

3 HENRY WRIGHT CHAPP.

To be SOLD, or LET by the YEAR,

AN exceeding good BILLIARD-TABLE, the Cloth quite new, with a Set of Candleſticks and Wires; as likewiſe ſeveral Balls and Tacks. For Particulars, enquire of Mrs. *Catharine Jennings* in *Annapolis*. 4

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living near North *River, in* Gloucester *County*, Virginia,

A SHIP now on the Stocks, meaſuring about two hundred and ſixty Tons, and may be launched in two Months: Her Framing and Plank are very good and well ſeaſoned, and ſhe is not inferior in Beauty to any Veſſel built in this Colony. Any Perſon who ſhall incline to purchaſe the ſaid Ship may have her completely finiſhed, with all Maſts, Yards, *&c.* for Fifty-eight Shillings Sterling *per* Ton; the Money or Bills to be paid at our General Court in *April* next.

5 MORDECAI BOOTH.

JAMES BISSET, Attorney at Law, takes this Method of Thanking the Public for their favourable Reception of his Propoſals, for Publiſhing his ABRIDGMENT of the LAWS of *MARYLAND*. And begs of the Gentlemen who were ſo good as to exert themſelves in procuring Subſcriptions, that they would be pleaſed to ſend in their Subſcription Papers to *William Rind*, in *Annapolis*, by the 2d of *February* next, as then (having got enough of Subſcriptions to enable him to go on with the Work) he propoſes to ſend his Copy to be Printed.

As the Liſt of the Subſcribers is to be prefixed to the Copy, he aſks the Favour of thoſe who have the Subſcription Papers, that they would diſtinguiſh the Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed, by their Titles or Callings, and the County they live in.

Whoever have not as yet ſubſcribed, and chuſe to have their Names in the Liſt, let them ſubſcribe before the 2d of *February*, or ſend a Note of their Names to the ſaid *William Rind*.

N. B. The Reaſon of delaying the Printing ſo long, is, that, to make his Abridgment the more compleat, he is to include in it what Acts may be paſt this enſuing Seſſion of Aſſembly.

10 JAMES BISSET.

STRAYED away the 23d of *October* laſt, from Mr. *Reynold's* in *Annapolis*, a Bright Bay Horſe, about 13 Hands high, has a Switch Tail, a Lump on his upper Lip as large as a Musket-Ball, one of his fore Legs has been cut with Spancels, he trots and gallops, and is branded on the near Buttock 9S.

Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to Mr. *Reynold's*, or to Mr. *Lowndes's* at *Bladenſburg*, ſhall receive a Reward of Ten Shillings. BASIL WHEELER.

October 24, 1758.

STRAYD from Mr. *John Dunlop's*, at Port-*Tobacco*, about Eight Days ago, a middle-ſiz'd Dark colour'd Horſe, has a bob Tail, a mealy Star in his Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock with the Letters I H 8

Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber, ſhall be paid for his Trouble, and reaſonable Charges bore.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hundred and Seventy-Three Acres of good LAND, Part of a Tract of Land called *Watſon's Deſire*, lying a few Miles below the Ferry over *Monocacy*, in *Frederick* County.

For Title and Terms, apply to Mr. *Robert Lemmon*, near *Monocacy*, or the Subſcriber.

13 4 DANIEL CARROLL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Severn-Ferry, *Anne-Arundel* County,

CHOICE *MADEIRA* WINE, at Twelve Shillings *per* Gallon. JAMES CLARKE.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER

at CHESTER-TOWN, Kent County, *by Virtue of an Order of Chancery, on Tuesday the 20th of* MARCH *next, being the laſt Day of Court*,

A MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, called TOWN-SIDE, commodiouſly ſituated in the ſaid County, on *Chaſter* River, for the Grain Trade of both *Kent* and *Queen-Anne's*, being about 20 Miles from *Back-Creek* on *Elkton-River*, 7 Miles South from *George-Town*, 10 Miles above *Chaſter-Town*, and 7 Miles from the Head of the Bay. The Tenement conſiſts of a good Dwelling-Houſe with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-Houſe with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grainary, and other Out-Houſes, with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Paſture under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharf, where a Veſſel of 200 Buſhels Burthen may come and load.

The Premiſſes may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on applying to Mr. *John Hodges* in the Neighbourhood.

By a ſpecial Power on Record from the late *Peter Conſtable*, and Sons, Eſquires.

H. CALLISTER.

A SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For Raiſing the Sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-Five Pounds, for further finiſhing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uſes within the ſaid CITY, to conſiſt of 4000 TICKETS, at 15*s.* each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, viz.

Prizes.		Value.		Amount.
1	of	100 *l.*	is	100 *l.*
2	of	75	are	150
4	of	50	are	200
8	of	25	are	200
12	of	15	are	180
20	of	10	are	200
30	of	5	are	150
125	of	2	are	250
1000	of	1 1*s.* 8 *d.*	are	1125
3 first Drawn, not allowed a Prize				
1 laſt Drawn, Dito,				
1204 Prizes,		Amounting to 2 18		
2796 Blanks.		Sum raiſed 435		for above Uſes

4000 Tickets at 15*s.* each, make 300 *l.*

THE Uſes to which the above Sum of 435 *l.* is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well within this City, the beſt Reaſons that could be aſſigned on at this Time for raiſing that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated ſo much to the Advantage of the Adventurer (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 *per Cent.*) Nothing more need be ſaid for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will ſoon be all Sold, as near One Thouſand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are diſpoſ'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-Houſe in *Annapolis*, in the Preſence of Five of the Managers at leaſt, and as many of the Adventurers as ſhall think proper to attend.

The Managers, viz. Meſſieurs *John Ridout, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, William Roberts, Edward Jennings, William Reynolds, Henry Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnſon, John Cockburn*, and *Samuel Chew*, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſts.

A Liſt of the Prizes to be publiſhed in the *Maryland Gazettes*, and Public-Notice given of the Deduction, as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſh'd. And thoſe who adventure in this Manner ſhall be deemed as generouſly given to the Public for the Uſes above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted as near as may be to the ſame Manner as State Lotteries are managed.

Tickets to be had at any Time of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice of the Drawing to be given in the *Gazettes*, at the Time of Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS, Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the Bible, in *Church-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in at 2*s.* 6*d.* for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Advertiſements.